

# COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Hafun
District:	Iskushuban
Region:	Bari
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Fishers community plus pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	2110
P-code:	PLBIHF1
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	10; 24; 56.31599599.
Longitude:	51;16;28.1700 . Attitude 20.7

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	03-03-14			
Facilitation team members:	Maryan (shilcon), Duad (PSA) , Farah (MOI), Bashe (MOI) and Mohamoud (FAO)			
Facilitation team leader name:	Bashe			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	MOI			
Number of community members consulted:	75			
% of consulted community members who were female:	30			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	6	25	29	15
Was a separate consultation held with women?	Yes			
Focus groups, if any:	Yes we had consulted fishers group and even pastoralist.			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Health workers, elders, women group, fishers, education as well as village authority.			

# COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	385KM Bossaso
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	Yes ( healthy center with MCH)
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	Yes, but Far distance and very little.
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	30% HHs
What % of households owns more than 100m <sup>2</sup> of land?	70% HHs

## CONSULTATION ON SHOCKS (DISASTER ANALYSIS)

What are the major recurrent shocks faced by this community?	Recently, in which years have they occurred?	How was the community affected by them?
Cyclone/Tsunami	26/12/2008	Effectuated the entire village, loss of human and assets, recovered by emergency humanitarian support.
Snowy Rain	30-06-05	Loss of assets e.g. fishers tools and livestock lost. Recovered by social support.
Ari Warmale ( drought)	2011-2012	Livestock weakened this resulted that most of the livestock unable to reach water center and grass points. Recovered by social support and water trucking.
Haga madoobe (Hard dry )	2000/2001	Lack of water. Recovered by taken loan and water tracking.

## CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer		
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women and children	Women, children and minority group.		
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Low income and weaken in body.	Low income and lack of regular support.		
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Dry seasons	Dry seasons		
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Minority group, disabled people, poor people and IDPs.	IDPs, minority group, the poor and disabled people.		
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Marginalized and lack of usual support.	Marginalized and naturally poor.		
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Any time particularly during shock, climate change and etc.	Any time particularly during shock, climate change and etc.		
Do social support systems provide all the support that these vulnerable groups need? If not, at what times or for which groups are social support not enough?	Yes there is social support based on hosting family.	Yes there is social support based on hosting family.		
Are there any households in this community, who require help from outside the community just to survive? If so, what % of households?	% HH who always need help	% HH who need help only in the difficult seasons each year	% HH who need help only in bad years	% HH who never need help

Men's Response	30%	50%	14%	6%
Women's Response	30%	50%	10%	10%

<b>CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS &amp; COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)</b>		
<b>Question</b>	<b>Men's Answer</b>	<b>Women's Answer</b>
How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Traditional predication and media massages.	Traditional predication and media massages.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Evacuate and food storage, take away boats from the sea.	Evacuate and food storage, take away boats from the sea.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Elders and head of household.	Men, women and household leader.

<b>'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>Men's Response</b>		
<b>Total Number of people present for this:</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Total number of people present for this:</b>	75	
Who owns livestock?	30	
Who owns land?	10	
Who farms but does not own land?	0	
Who has a business?	5	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	3	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	6	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	9	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	5	
Who has an existing loan?	7	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Education fees, rent house, water and shopping.	
Where do you get your food from?	Fishing, labour and pastoralist.	

<b>'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>Women's Response</b>		
<b>Total Number of people present for this:</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Total number of people present for this:</b>	75	
Who owns livestock?	30	
Who owns land?	10	
Who farms but does not own land?	0	
Who has a business?	5	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	3	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	6	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	9	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	5	
Who has an existing loan?	7	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Education fees, rent house, water and shopping.	
Where do you get your food from?	Fishing, labour and pastoralist.	

<b>CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>Question</b>	<b>Men's Answer</b>	<b>Women's Answer</b>
What keeps people healthy?	Sanitation and good hygiene health facility and drugs.	Sanitation and good hygiene and skilled medical staffs.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Bad environmental hygienic.	Lack of safe water, bad environmental hygienic.
What allows people to access water?	Financial capacity, learning resources.	Financial capacity, learning resources.
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of financial capacity and very far distance for water center.	Lack of financial capacity and very far distance for water center.
What allows children to go to school?	Existing of school, teacher, syllabus and economic capacity.	Economic capacity
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of financial capacity and lack awareness.	Lack of financial capacity and lack awareness.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP			
Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	Yes	Yes
	Who is he/she?	Sied Jama	Sied Jama
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Problem solving and conflict resolution.	Problem solving and conflict resolution.
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Isse Qalib and Abdi Soya Qalin	Isse Qalib and Abdi Soya Qalin
Village Council	Is there a council?	N/A	N/A
	What are its responsibilities?	N/A	N/A
	Who are the members?	N/A	N/A
	How does someone become a council member?	N/A	N/A
	What are the responsibilities of the council members?	N/A	N/A
Village Elders	Are there village elders?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Seid Dahir, Yusuf Sied, Omar Sied, Ahmed M.Jama, Shacni Abdililahi and others	Seid Dahir, Yusuf Sied, Omar Sied, Ahmed M.Jama, Shacni Abdililahi and others
	How does someone become an elder?	By selection based on clan and community selection.	By selection based on clan and community selection.
	How many elders are village council members?	17 members	17 members
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	Decision making and conflict resolution.	Decision making and conflict resolution.
What other organisations or groups are important in the village for each of the following areas? In each case, explain what the group does, how old is the group and does the group have any links with outside organisations?			
Organisations or groups	Men	Yes	
	Women	Yes	Yes
	Youth	Yes	Yes
	Religion	Yes	Yes
	Pastoralism	N/A	N/A
	Health	Yes	Yes
	Education	Yes	Yes
	Water and sanitation	Yes	Yes
IDPs	Yes	Yes	
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		No	No
Which NGOs work in this area?		Shilcon, SCRS, Gifl of givers , Hado, WFP, UNICEF and so on	Shilcon, SCRS, Gifl of givers, Hado, WFP, UNICEF and so on

NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	School feeding ,FFT, Health and Education	School feeding ,FFT, Health and Education
	When were they last here?	Ongoing	Ongoing
	How long have they been in this district?	For the last 5 years	For the last 5 years
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		N/A	N/A
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		N/A	N/A

<b>FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP</b>	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	We recommend to help venerable community that we have outlined above.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Facilitate the facilitation of the mobile team to reach the goals.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Implement the activities due to the manner of the report to avoid over lapping.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	We highly prefer to change the types of support into skill and income generation activities instead of giving food and cash support.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	The communities under-lined the exact priorities the suitable time of interventions and differences of times comparing.
What are the key resources/strengths/capacities/ways of coping that need to be considered when planning interventions? Resilience-building interventions will, where possible, complement and strengthen these.	To help people to cope and prepare shocks as training though they know the exact time format of shocks and shocks symptoms, strength the natural resources that can stand as public.

## PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

### PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

Rank	Problem	Problem Details	Relevant existing/local resources, assets and strengths that could help counter this problem	Possible interventions - building where possible on local solutions	Season
1	Water shortage	Water center is Very far distance from the village and low financial capacity.	Human power, experience for well digging and land space.	Digging bare hole, water catchments, repairing and maintaining water resources.	Dry seasons and jilaal time
2	Roads constraints	Difficulty overall transport, sandy soil covered roads.	Man power and trucks	Sandy Soil clearance, road gravelling and general road reforming.	Any possible time
3	Educational problems	No secondary school, no skill training, low financial capacity.	Labour and land space	Build high school, create skill training, job opportunity.	Any possible time
4	Gullies and Soil erosion	Environmental damages by floods and winds, deforestation.	Labour, trucks and technical staffs.	Canal reducing, rock dams and water catchments.	As soon as possible
5	Unemployment	Low income generation, hunger and poverty security and environmental problems.	Labour	Employment opportunity such as cash for work and other related projects.	difficulty time (jilal and xagaa)
6	Poor agricultural production	Poor farmer production, poor crop quality, lack of skill for farmer and others.	Productive land, labour	Providing agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools. Agricultural extension for famers.	before onset of the rain seasons
7	Livestock diseases	Some diseases existence like CCPP, SGP and so on, Lack of vet center and skilled staffs and no slaughterhouse.	Land space	Build clean station (Vet center), Training staffs, vaccination and treatment supply.	As soon as possible
<b>Remarks:</b>					

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### Men's Calendar

Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All					x	x				x	x	x
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists	x	x	x	x			x	x				
	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x	x			x	x				
	Urban/IDPs	x	x	x	x			x	x				
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Pastoralists						x	x	x				
	Ag-Past/Farmers						x	x	x				
	Urban/IDPs							x	x				
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x					x	x				
	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x					x	x		x	x	
	Urban/IDPs	x	x					x	x		x	x	
When is the peak hunger period?	Pastoralists							x	x				
	Ag-Past/Farmers							x	x				
	Urban/IDPs							x	x				



When do livestock health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x			x	x				x	x	
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Pastoralists				x	x	x				x	x	
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past/Farmers			x	x	x			x	x	x		
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x							x			x	
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban/IDPs	x	x	x		x	x				x	x	
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x		x	x				x	x	
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All					x	x				x	x	
When are food prices high in local markets?	All							x	x	x			
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All					x	x				x	x	
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	x	x	x	x			x	x				x
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	Jan, Feb, March, April, June, July												
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?	Most of the families move from place to another with assets during the shocks or difficulty times.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?													
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

SEASONAL CALENDAR													
Women's Calendar													
Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All					x	x				x	x	x
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists	x	x	x	x			x	x				
	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x	x			x	x				
	Urban/IDPs	x	x	x	x			x	x				
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Pastoralists						x	x	x				
	Ag-Past/Farmers						x	x	x				
	Urban/IDPs							x	x				
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x					x	x				
	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x					x	x		x	x	
	Urban/IDPs	x	x					x	x		x	x	
When is the peak hunger period?	Pastoralists							x	x				
	Ag-Past/Farmers							x	x				
	Urban/IDPs							x	x				

When do livestock health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x			x	x				x	x	
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Pastoralists				x	x	x				x	x	
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past/Farmers			x	x	x			x	x	x		
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x							x			x	
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban/IDPs	x	x	x		x	x				x	x	
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x		x	x				x	x	
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All					x	x				x	x	
When are food prices high in local markets?	All							x	x	x			
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All					x	x				x	x	
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	x	x	x	x			x	x				x
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	Jan, Feb, March, April, June, July												
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?	Most of the families move from place to another with assets during the shocks or difficulty times.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?													
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

### FACILITATOR CHECKLIST

1. Holistic: Does the plan include at least 5 interventions each under resilience Pillars 1 and 2 and at least 2 interventions under Pillar 3?	The mix intervention has brought quick positive quality report from the community and was really in needed to conduct.
2. Collaborative: How will the activities by linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?	The interventions are highly positive while the needs of the projects and the organizations will help and no over lapping is supposed.
3. Inclusive: Is the plan participatory and representative of the whole community, including all ages, clans, genders, livelihoods? Has the community's own vulnerability analysis been used for targeting?	The participatory planning is the success and helping those who are in need for help.
4. Appropriate: How are the activities adapted to the needs of mobile pastoralists and sensitive to cross-cutting themes (gender, age, protection, nutrition, environment, and cultural integrity)?	Because it's the method of the pastoralists and their priorities. It can help them gain and benefit.
5. Timely: Are activities aligned with the seasonal calendar (e.g. timed for when needs are greatest, when it's not raining (for construction), etc.)? Are activities distributed across the 3 years?	Yes the suggested complains based on the seasonal calendar.
6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?	The activities need to cover the needy and needs as well as the implementation is supposed to come from the community those are the owner of the projects.
7. Pro-Resilience: How will the activities facilitate the community's existing ways of coping and sources of resilience (e.g. mobility, social support, and diversification) and avoid undermining or discouraging them (especially in the case of safety nets)?	Trained communities in matter to cope shocks and methodology of copying strategies.